CONDOLENCE REFERENCE

Re. **Demise of Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry, Late Prime Minister of India.**

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I beg to move :

"This House places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the sad demise of our late beloved Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri at Tashkent on 11th January 1966 at 1-30 A.M. He died suddenly within a few hours of signing the historic declaration with President Ayub Khan which seeks not only to prevent hostilities between India and Pakistan, but in the long run paves the way to place the relationship between the two countries on a basis of perfect cordiality and friendship. His patient and determined efforts at Tashkent resulted in ushering in an era of peace in the country and inspired confidence in the great principles of peaceful co-existence of nations.

"He was able to solve many complicated problems during the brief period of Prime Ministership and thus upheld the prestige of the country. He was an epitome of self-sacrifice, vision and courage coupled with affection and goodwill towards all and malice towards none. He was a quiet unostentatious and determined nationalist. India and the world at large are poorer by his demise.

"This House expresses its sincere condolences to Smt. Lalitha Sastri and the other members of the bereaved family.

"This Assembly expresses its firm resolve to strive for the ideals of progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which he dedicated himself throughout his life."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"This House places on record its profound sense of sorrow at the sad demise of our late beloved Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry at Tashkent on 11th January 1966 at 1-30 A.M. He died suddenly within a few hours of signing the historic declaration with President Ayub Khan which seeks not only to prevent hostilities between India and Pakistan, but in the long run paves the way to place the relationship between the two countries on a basis of perfect cordiality and friendship. His patient and determined efforts at Tashkent resulted in ushering in an ara of peace in the country and inspired confidence in the great principles of peaceful co-existence of nations.

"He was able to solve many complicated problems during the brief period of Prime Ministership and thus upheld the prestige of the country. He was an epitome of self-sacrifice, vision and courage coupled with affection and goodwill towards all and malice towards none. He was a quiet unostentatious and determined nationalist. India and the world at large are poorer by his demise.

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"This Assembly expresses its firm resolve to strive for the ideals of progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which he dedicated himself throughout his life."

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Sir, I have moved this Resolution with a view to pay homage to one of the greatest sons India has produced. For one who has been with him for nearly 30 years, it becomes difficult to express himself. I have known him for nearly 30 years as I said both as a Congress worker and as a man in charge of many many Congress Committees growing day by day in stature and taking up greater and greater responsibilities both in the organisation and in the governance of this country. As a worker, a humble worker in the Congress, he showed his earnestness, his honesty, his integrity and his sense of duty. His State recognised his work and immediately there was occasion for him to serve in greater capacity, he was chosen to serve in that capacity. As Secretary of the U.P.C.C. he did remarkable work and the quiet way in which he would see that the entire State went to support the Resolutions of the various Congress Committees both in the open session and the Working Commit ee was a marvellous piece of understanding and adjustment. From there he was also in the organisation as General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. along with my valued friend Sri U. Srinivasa Malliah who passed away. Unfortunately we have lost both of them. Sri Sastri as A.I.C.C. Secretary did again marvellous work. He went round the country, easing out problems, ironing out defferences and the way in which he worked is an object lesson to all those who want to learn how organisations will have to be maintained.

He became Home Minister in U. P. and the way in which he managed things is an eye-opener. We also recall many instances of our association with him as Home Minister in the Central Government, as Minister for Railways and finally as Minister without port-folio and then as Prime Minister of this great Country. He had to be brought in as Minister without port-folio because the Central Government could not do without him, without his wisdom, without his understanding. It was something marvellous, the way in which he managed the railways, the way in which he tendered resignation when there was some accident in Ariyalur, Hyderabad, – that is an indication of the man, an indication of the sacrifice and the length to which he would not hesitate to go when occasion required. Although he was not personally responsible for the disaster when he came to know that such a thing had happened in his Department, he immediately resigned and he had to be brought back into the cabinet again by some compulsion. Even when he was elected as the Prime Minister, he was refusing to accept. It required some pursuasion and argument on the part of some of us to make him agree to be the Prime Minister. It also shows, how truly loved he was throughout the country. He was welcomed in every quarter, the way in which the

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

congress party in Parliament elected him as its Leader and consequently, he was chosen as the Prime Minister of India marks a land mark in the history of our democracy. I can very well recall, just one week before Sastriji laid the foundation for the Upper Krishna Project,—I do not know what prompted me—I remember very well—I referred to him, after he laid the foundation: 'here is a man small in stature, but very big in parts and he is going to be very big and he is one of the very big leaders India has produced. It did come out very true; not only he became big, but he became bigger than what we expected. During his period as Prime Minister in 1965, many difficult problems had to be faced. We had this unfortunate and unprovoked war with Pakistan. And the way in which he managed the affairs again was a matter of supreme satisfaction and admiration. People thought that he was a very meek man—may be he appeared to be meck, but he was very strong. Christ said: 'the meck shall inherit the world'. He inherited the world and he made good indeed. I compared him to silk which he misunderstood, possibly because he did not understand Kannada. I said he was like silk. Silk is soft to the touch, but when you try to pull the thread, it will not break, but instead you will injure your finger. He understood it afterwards, and let me submit, he was that all along. He met many difficult problems both inside and outside, both national and international and the way he dealt with these was again a matter for admiration. When the Pakistan war began inside the country there was a lot of misunderstading about the way in which Pakistan was making inroads and encroaching and trespassing into our land. He listened to us and he thought over it and out came the order that our army should march into Pakistan. I think possibly, this is the first time that India as a Nation has had occasion to march into another country. In a way we did it and we succeeded it under his inspiring guidance. With a steady hand, he guided the military operations. He filled every soldier both on land and in the air with courage and confidence. He showed that we were not only servants of peace, we could be warriors during war. He showed to the world at large, the mettle of the Indian young men and of the Indian Nation. When it had to be brought to a halt temporarily at least through the intercession of the UNO, he took all possible steps to see that we came to an understanding. He was a hero in war and he was also a hero in peace. Thanks to the Russian Leader Mr. Kosygin. Mr. Sastry went to Tashkent and though the talks naturally exhausted his poor frame, they could not resist his personality. He was so pursuasive; he was so sincere and so conscious of what he was doing for the sake of India and the World. Everybody was impressed by the magnificent way in which he struggled in the cause of peace and even President Ayub Khan had to come to terms. I am glad that he brought credit. We only wish that the spirit of Tashkent prevails. He was the person mostly responsible for reaching an agreement. It is no wonder that he became the greatest man that India has produced. We only wished that we had him with us for some more time. Unfortunately,

death snatched him away. Many of his intimate friends used to exhort him not to exert himself too much. We asked him to keep regular hours, He would not listen. He used to keep his door open to everybody from morning 8 o'clock till midnight 12 or 1 o'clock. I had occasion to see him once between 12 and 1. Even then, people would be waiting for him, because he knew the difficulties of the poor people, the difficulties of every section of the people. Born poor, he continued to be poor. His heart went out to poor people. He knew that he was their servant and that he belonged to them. He knew that so long as this country was poor, people were poor and he went out to serve them, whatever may be the cost so far as his physical capacity was concerned. He did the most glorious thing as it were as Prime Minister of India. The period of his stewardship as Prime Minister in India constitutes the most glorious chapter in India's History. I am sure that his name will go down in history as a hero both in peace and in war. It is but natural and it is but just and right to commemorate his services to the nation by accepting this Resolution.

I commend this Resolution.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಶ್ರವಣಬೆಳಗೊಳ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ಸಭಾ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವಂತಹ ನುಡಿತಾಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಿವಂಗತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಜೀವನದಿಂದ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪುಟ್ಟ ದೇಹದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ, ಮಹಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದಿವಂಗತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮನುಷ್ಯತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು, ಅವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹೇಗಿತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯಾದಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ನರಳ ಸುಗುಣ, ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ಸಂಪನ್ನರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮಾತು ಹೃದಯ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ. ಎಂತಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ನಾಯಕರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದದಿಂದ, ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಸುಗುಣದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ದಿವಂಗತ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಮಹಾ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಉಡುಪಾದಂತಹ ಪಂಚೆಯನ್ನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಬಿಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಉಡುಪಿಗೆ ಎಂತಹ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ವೈರಿಗೆ ಇವರ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ, ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ತಾವೇ ಅದರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರೈಲ್ವೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆಯು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆದರ್ಶ ವ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳಾದಮೇಲಂತೂ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಘೋರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕರೆಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ಉನ್ನತವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ದೇಶವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು. ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಆದರ್ಶಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ ಹಿಮಾಲಯದ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏರುವಂಥದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚ, ಭಾರತ ದೇಶ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕಾತರದಿಂದ

†Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ)

ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಈ ಪುಟ್ಟ ದೇಶದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಕೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ದೃಢ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶವೇ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಉಪಾತ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂದು ಹಿಗ್ಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಡೀ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನ್ಯದ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಹೃದಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಳ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಗತಿಸಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಮನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಎಂಥ ಆದರ್ಶ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಗೃಹವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂಥ ಸತ್ಯವಂತರಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಇದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಥ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿದೂತನಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿದ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಸಾಹಸವಂತಿಕೆಯೇ ಅಪೂರ್ವ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯಿಂದ, ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಶಾಂತಿ ದೀಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀವವನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಜೀವ ಅಮರವಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿ ಅದರ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿ ದೊರಕಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶಿಮಠ (ಶಿರಹಟ್ಟಿ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸಭೆಯ ನಾಯಕರು ದಿವಂಗತ ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಸಂತಾಪ ಸೂಚಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಿವಂಗತ ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಬಡ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯನ ಮಗನಾಗಿ ಭಾರತದ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾದ ಕಾಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಅವರು ನಿಧನ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟನಲ್ಲಿ. ಇದು ಅವರ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಳತೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಭೆಯಾಗಲಿ, ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವಾಗಲಿ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪದವಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತ್ತು. ಅವರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿತ್ವ (ಪರ್ಸನಾಲಿಟಿ) ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ರತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಳತೆಯಿಂದ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಜನರ ಹೊಗಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಎಂಥ ಕಠಿಣ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪುಂಗಿಯ ನಾದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷ ಸರ್ಪಗಳು ತಲೆದೂಗುವಂತೆ ಸರಳ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ರ ಸ್ವಭಾವದಿಂದ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಘಟನಾವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತಮ್ಮೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಲಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಬಡತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಗುರುಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಆಂದೋಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಿಗ ಜೈಲುವಾಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅವರು 1952 ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ದಿವಂಗತ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 1957ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಲೋಕಸಭೆಗೆ ಅಲಹಾಬಾದ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಆರಿಸಿ ಬಂದನಂತರ ಅವರು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಳ್ಳಷ್ಟೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅರಿಯಾಲೂರು ಅಪಘಾತ ನಡೆದಾಗ 144 ಮಂದಿ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರು ಆಗ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ರಾಷ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ 18 ತಿಂಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿದೂತವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ

ಯಾವುದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಜನರನ್ನೂ ಕರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿ, ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಜನತೊಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನಂತರ ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಮೆಚ್ಚುವಂಥ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಂಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಥ ಕಠಿಣ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ, ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎದುರಿಸಿದರು. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ರಾರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಗಳವರು ಇದೀ ದೇಶವೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಥ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ್ಧ ವಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇಂಥವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನು ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿ ಯನ್ನೀಯಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.— Sri Kadidal Manjappa desires to speak.

In references of this type, it is conventional for anybody desirous of participating to meet the Speaker earlier. Therefore, would I not be in order, after Sri Kadidal Manjappa speaks, I say a few words and the Resolution being adopted?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS.—One or two more.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Order, order.

† Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA (Sringeri).—Mr. Speaker, Sir on the 11th of this month, the world was shocked and stunned by the sad news of the sudden and untimely demise of a great man, whom the world respected. I knew Sastriji since 1952. He was a man of the masses, a true disciple of Gandhiji and a great patriot. I should like to submit that he lived like a saint, acted like a warrior and died like a hero. Sir, we respect him, not only we, but others respect him, not merely on the ground that he was Prime Minister, and not merely on the ground that he had his achievements to his credit, but mainly due to the fact he was a saintly person. His achievements will go down in history in glowing terms. Sir, he, in this country, for the first time in recent years, established an era of self-reliance, confidence and courage. we are proud of him. We are proud of his achievements. We have lost a great man at a time when we are badly in need of his services. He was guiding the destinies of this country in the right direction.

I do not want to elaborate on his great qualities of head and heart. I pray that his soul may rest in peace.

Thank you, Sir.

3-00 P.M.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಸಿರಾ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಈ ಸಭಾ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ದಿವಂಗತ ರಾರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಇದ್ದ 30 ವರ್ಷ ಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಜಿಯವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ, ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಗೆ ದುಡಿದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನದ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿರಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಭಾರತದಂಥ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶಾಂತಿದೂತರ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲೆಸಲು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ದರು. ಭಾರತ ತಾನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆದಮೇಲೆ 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜಿಯವರು 18 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇನೂ ಅತಿಶಯೋಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅಮರರಾಗಿರುವ ಅವರು ಧ್ರುವ ಮೊದಲಾದ ನಕ್ಷತ್ರಗಳ ಪಂಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀರಾಮ, ಬಸವ, ಬುದ್ಧ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಹೆಸರಿನಂತೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರೂ ಕೂಡ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದುವರು. ಈ ಮಹನೀಯರು ಕೇವಲ 18 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಭೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಾರಕಾಲ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ತರುಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಮರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಅಮರ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿ ದೊರೆಯಲಿ. ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಚಿರಸ್ಥಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯಲಿ, ಭಾರತದ ಮಹಾಜನರು, ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರಗಳು ಅವರ ನೀತಿರೀತಿಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಲಿ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಆಶಯ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು, ಜೀವಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯುಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಹಚ್ಚಿರುವ ನಂದಾದೀಪ ಆರದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ದೊರೆದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಪರಮಾತ್ಮ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನಗಲಿ ದುಃಖಿಸ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹಾಜನಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರ ವಿಯೋಗ ತಿಂದುಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ವ್ಯಸನವನ್ನು ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಲಿ, ದೇವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಅವರ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಲಿ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಅಮರ್ ರಹೋ' ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ನಾಗರತ್ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರೇಮಠ್ (ಗಾಂಧಿನಗರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಉನ್ನತ ಪದವಿಗೇರಿದರು. ಶುದ್ಧ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಮಹಾನಾಯಕರಾಗಿ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಎಂದೂ ಮರೆಯಲಾರದಂಥ ಮುಹೂರ್ತಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಗಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷ್ಪಾಂಜಲಿಯನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

1. ದೇಶದಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ನತ್ಯಾ।
ನ್ಯೇಷಣೆಯ ವಾಹುತ್ತ ದಾಸ್ಯದ।
ಪಾಶವಿಂ ಭಾರತಿಯ ಬಿಡಿಸಲು ಕರ್ಮಯೋಗವನು।
ರೇಸಿನಿಂ ಬೋಧಿಸಿದ ಮೋಹನ।
ದಾಸ ಗಾಂಧಿಯಹಿಂಸಾ ತತ್ಪ್ಯಾ।
ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಜಿ ಶರಣಾರ್ಥಿ॥

2. ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಲೆಂದೆನುತ ನಾದನು।
ಬದ್ಧಕಂಕಣರಾಗಿ ಚತುರತೆ।
ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೋನ್ನತಿಯ ಗೈಯ್ಯುವ ಸತ್ಯಸಂಕಲ್ಪ॥
ಸಿದ್ಧಿಹೊಂದಲು ಜನತೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯು।
ಬುದ್ಧನಂದದಿ ಗೈದು ಮೌಣ್ ಪ್ರ।
ಸಿದ್ಧರಾದರು ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ನಾಮ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವು॥

3. ಭಾರಕಾಂಬೆಯ ಕಣ್ಮಣಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯು।
ಅಗಲದವೆಮ್ಮನು ಇಹವಿಂದ।
ಸ್ಥಿರವಲ್ಲವು ಪ್ರಾಪಂಚವಿವೆಂಬುವ।
ತತ್ವವ ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಜವದಿಂದ।
ತ್ಯಾಗ ಫಲವನು ಒಯ್ದಿಹರು।
ಕೀರ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಹರು।
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ದೇಶ ಭಕ್ತಿಯ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಪೋದರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ।
ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾದರು ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ॥

4. ತ್ಯಾಗ ಸತ್ಯಪಹಿಂಸೆ ಸತತೋ ।
ದ್ಯೋಗ ಶೀಲತೆ ದೀನ ಜನರನು ।
ರಾಗ ನಿಷ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಯ ಸಮತಾಭಾವ ಗಾಂಭೀರ್ಯಾ ।
ಸಾಗರೋಪಮ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ದ ॥
ಯಾ ಗುಣಾವ್ವಿತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜಿಯಾತ್ಮಕೆ ।
ಭೋಗಿ ಭೂಷಣ ದಯುದಿ ಕರುಣಿನು ಶಾಂತಿ ಚಿರಶಾಂತಿ ।
ವಿಹಿತವಿವೆನಿಸಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿ ।
ಬಹುಮುಖ ನೋಪೆ ನಲಿಸಿ ಕಣ್ಮರೆಯಾದಂ ।
ಮಹತರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜಿಯಾತ್ಮಕೆ ।
ಮಹಿಮಾನ್ವಿತೆ ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯನೀಡಾ ।
ದಿನಮಣಿ ಅಸ್ತಮಿಸಿದೊಡಂ ।
ಪುನರುದಯುವನೊಂದಿ ಲೋಕಮಂ ಬೆಳಗುವಪೋಲ್ ।
ಘನತರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಜಿಯೆ ನೀಂ ।
ಪುನರುದಯುವನೊಂದಿ ಬಾರ್ಯೆ ಜಗವೋಳ್ ॥

ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿ ಮುಖಿಯರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತಿವಿಯೋಗ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಮಂಗಳೂರು-2).—ಈ ಸಂತಾಪ ನೂಚನೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಇಷ್ಟರವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾಷ್ಕೆಂಟ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವೆಂದರೇ ಬರೀ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ ಅಥವಾ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಇಡೀ ಲೋಕದ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ಸಹಯೋಗಕಾರಿಯಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೊಡನೆ ಇರುವ ಘರ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಗೌರವಯುತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಚೈನಾದೊಡನೆರುವ ಪೈಪುನರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಹಾರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಾಂತರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾಕ್ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಚೈನಾದೊಡನೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಗೌರವಯುತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತುರ್ತುಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri P. F. D'MELLO (Nominated).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, unlike in the case of his illustrious predecessor Panditji, it would appear that to the world outside the late Lal Bahadur Sastry had to die before his great qualities of world statesmanship had come to be recognised. It was not so amongst his countrymen, particularly amongst the smaller communities where all recognised him and allotted to him his rightful stature. We had long seen and recognised in him those qualities of greatness which allowed him again and again to sit down, talk and to try and understand the viewpoint of another before forming his own decisions. Early in 1964 we saw the late Lal Bahadur sit down with the leaders of the Opposition Parties in Parliament in an effort to try and understand the different viewpoint, to try and evolve a national consensus on the official language question.

(SRI P. F. D'MELLOW)

When the late Lal Bahadur Shastry later in 1964 journeyed down to Bombay to meet the Pope at the Eucharistic Congress, that journey was not undertaken as an act of conciliation or consolation but a kind gesture to the Christians of India. As a lover of peace himself he recognized that there was an occasion at the 38th International Eucharistic Congress to meet the Pope and try to undo some of the harm to the image that India had presented in previous years and it was he more than many others, who contributed so largely by that visit of courtesy to the Pope to remove whatever was left of any vestige of misunderstanding and suspicion that separated the Christians and the non-Christians of the world. He went as it were to receive back the message that Budha had sent out thousands of years ago which was now returning to the country in the person of the Head of the Christian Church. whatever other impressions the late Lal Bahadur left on the mind of the Pope, it was surely significant that His Holiness in his message of condolence to the President, mentioned the many acts of kindness that he had received at the hands of the late Prime Minister. Small in stature, very unimposing on physique, to my mind the late Lal Bahadur Shastry epitomised all the greatness and the hidden strength that lies in small people, the ordinary men and women of India.

Sir, the late Lal Bahadur Shastry helped the world outside to see India not as a poor country and an undeveloped country, but rather a truly great nation composed of countless people so different in their religion and languages but nevertheless capable of cohesion and unity at the moment of crisis if correctly led. I believe, Sir, that Lal Bahadur Shastry succeeded only because he had completely followed the path of love, love for others and that is why he did succeed in welding that nation into a single people when the time came for him to call us to defend our very way of life. While dying Lal Bahadur had a message to the nation to work for peace for which he strived. If all the things which Lal Bahadur did at the time of the war and if the sacrifices that he had made both during his life time and at the time of his death are not to go in vain, truly behoves each one of us to love and work for peace and friendship with the same determination which Lal Bahadur had demonstrated.

Lal Bahadur Shastry has joined the immortals because it has been truly said by no less a person than Christ that God recognises only those who work for peace and friendship.

Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to represent the viewpoint of the minority. I fully associate myself with the sentiment expressed by the Leader of the House because we believed in the leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastry.

Thank you.

† Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum).—Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by the Leader of the House to condole the death of our last Prime Minister. In Lal Bahadur Shastry we saw not only a good administrator, but first and foremost he was most strict and straightforward and most honest and righteous man. It is very difficult in the present-day politics of this world to find such honest people in politics, but Lal Bahadur was a standing example of honesty, of integrity and of moral strength. Most of the nations were under the impression that our country which had become recently independent would not stand the assault from the neighbouring countries which are well-equipped as against our equipment, but the determination of our people symbolised in our great Prime Minister Lal Bahadur has proved otherwise. The determination of our nation even though it appears to be very small as compared to the advanced countries, was like steel and it has proved effective in a very short time. As one capable of resisting any outside power, we are also capable of bringing about peace. This has been our independent heritage and it has been fully proved by our beloved Prime Minister. If we are determined to follow up what he has done, I think our country will in no time be country dedicated to peace. I do not know how many of us will try and strictly follow all that Lal Bahadur had done. His death was a loss not only to the ruling party but to the whole country. It was a loss to the whole world. This has been expressed by all the countries of the world after his death. When he was alive, before he went to Tashkent the people were doubting his capacity and his abilty. But backed with the determination of our people he worked hard for 7 days in Tashkent and perhaps that overwork might have brought out his sudden death He never cared for leisure and work was work for him always and he never shirked responsibilty even at the cost of his life These are the standing examples that he has placed before us and we must try to emulate them. Then alone we will be true to our country and to our Prime Minister.

With these few words I fully associate myself with the resolution moved by the Leader of the House.

Sri M. GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN (Raichur).—Mr Speaker, Sir, as a member of the minority community, to show our respect to the great beloved Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastry, I want to speak in Urdu, a minority language today.

(Urdu Speech.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not representing any party, but I wish to associate myself with the resolution and I would like to say a few words on this resolution.

In the demise of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry we the citizens of the Indian Republic as also the people of all countries have lost an invaluble guide and leader. He rose above parties whenever required and above the insular limits of a single country. Yet his devotion to the Indian

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Republic and citizens thereof was boundless, limited alone by the irremovable barriers of human body. His pure affection attracted to himself love and loyalty of almost all. In this inter-action he projected his personality into many. That is why multitude of people feel a personal bereavement in his demise. Qualities of leadership he displayed during the critical period of his short Prime Ministership were unique and unparalleled. While Mahatma Gandhi with his followers including the late Prime Minister Nehru and late Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry brought us freedom in an unprecedented manner; Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundations of a firm base for developing the country and its resources and its position in the comity of nations. Yet there were certain sorrowful positions at the point of time when Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry had to step into the governance of the country. In his own inimitable pursuasive manner he was able to co-ordinate the work by the charm of his personal touches and intimate contacts with all or as many as possible. It was thought in some quarters that his courage would not be equal to the task he was entrusted with. How mistaken this notion was has been proved by the subsequent events. He revealed supreme courage and did not falter on occasions when many an other persons would have hesitated. The stigma of timidity or lack of valour was wiped out by bold decisions taken by Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry displaying a clearness of vision and unrivalled strength of mind and supreme courage of action. He simply demonstrated the axiomatic saying of the previous Prime Minister who said "success is for those who dare". His continued further service would have been of great use to our country as well as to the deliberations of the Governments of the world. But to us, the legislators, the loss is equally great. His firm grip on legislative procedure and the inimitable way in which he functioned as a Leader on the floor of the House are models for others to copy. His was the principle that in deliberation of all Governmental and legislative matters there should be a contribution of thoughts of all. Originality was no monopoly of any individual in its entirety. Each legislator could contribute something new in his own way provided an opportunity is afforded to him. Hence Shastry believing in this principle conferred with his own colleagues in the Cabinet, members of the Party and the members of the Legislature in the Opposition regardless of their own Party affiliation. When the country was facing agression from out side secret sessions would have been but proper; even this he did not want. All deliberations were held in the open. Words will be inadequate to pay a proper tribute for the courage of such a person; yet in his own unique way he achieved all the purpose of a secret session in a far nobler and commendable way. He called not only the members of his party but the Leaders of the Opposition and a representative select gathering of others also to advise him, to guide him and to discuss with him all aspects of gravest importance relating to most momentous matters. Equipped with all this he intuitively came to the correct decision. This is the acme of the

legislative procedure and the highest expression of legislative jurisprudence. It is not easy to conceive as at present a higher, nobler or more dignified procedure for gathering the sense of the House and the representatives of the people. There in lies the essence of Parliamentary democracy. Guidance of this great personality in the field of legislature for further period would have been of immense assistance; the dimensions of its great utility cannot be easily gauged. Therefore the loss suffered by the Legislatures and the legislators and the representatives of the people directly and the people indirectly is irreparable. On behalf of the Members of the Legislature and on my own behalf I associate myself with the tributes paid to the memory of late Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry.

Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry's affection for his friends was another remarkable trite in him as is evidenced by his conduct towards his friends late Sri U. Srinivasa Malla, a Member of the Lok Sabha representing the Mysore State. This love was exhibited by the most touching reference he made and condolences he conveyed and his agreement to participate in the meeting fixed for the 17th of January at New Delhi. These are extremely delicate touches of genuine affection he had towards all and in particular towards Mr. Malliah whose death also is an irreparable loss to the country and also to the Mysore State. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of all when I make reference to late Sri U.S. Malliah.

I now put the Resolution to the Vote of the House.

The question is :

"This House places on records its profound sense of of sorrow at the sad demise of our late belovod Prime Minister Sri Lal Bahadur Shastry at Tashkent on 11th January 1966 at 1 3) A.M. He died suddenly within a few hours of signing the historic declaration with President Ayub Khan which seeks not only to prevent hostilities between India and Pakistan, but in the long run paves the way to place the relationship between the two countries on a basis of perfect cordiality and friendship. His patient and determined efforts at Tashkent resulted in ushering in an era of peace in the country and inspired confidence in the great principles of peaceful co-existence of nations.

"He was able to solve many complicated problems during the brief period of Prime Ministership and thus upheld the prestige of the country. He was an epitome of self-sacrifice, vision and courage coupled with affection and goodwill towards all and malice towards none. He was a quite unostentatious and determined nationalist. India and the world at large are poorer by his demise.

"This House less expresses its sincere condolences to Smt. Lalitha Shastry and tht other members of the bereaved family.

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This Assembly express its firm resolve to strive for the ideals of progress and national unity, solidarity and prosperity to which he dedicated himself throughout his life."

May I request the Hon'ble Members to stand up in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

[*The House stood in Silence for two Minutes*]

The resolution was adopted

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 8-30 A.M.

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Thres of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 29th January 1966.

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